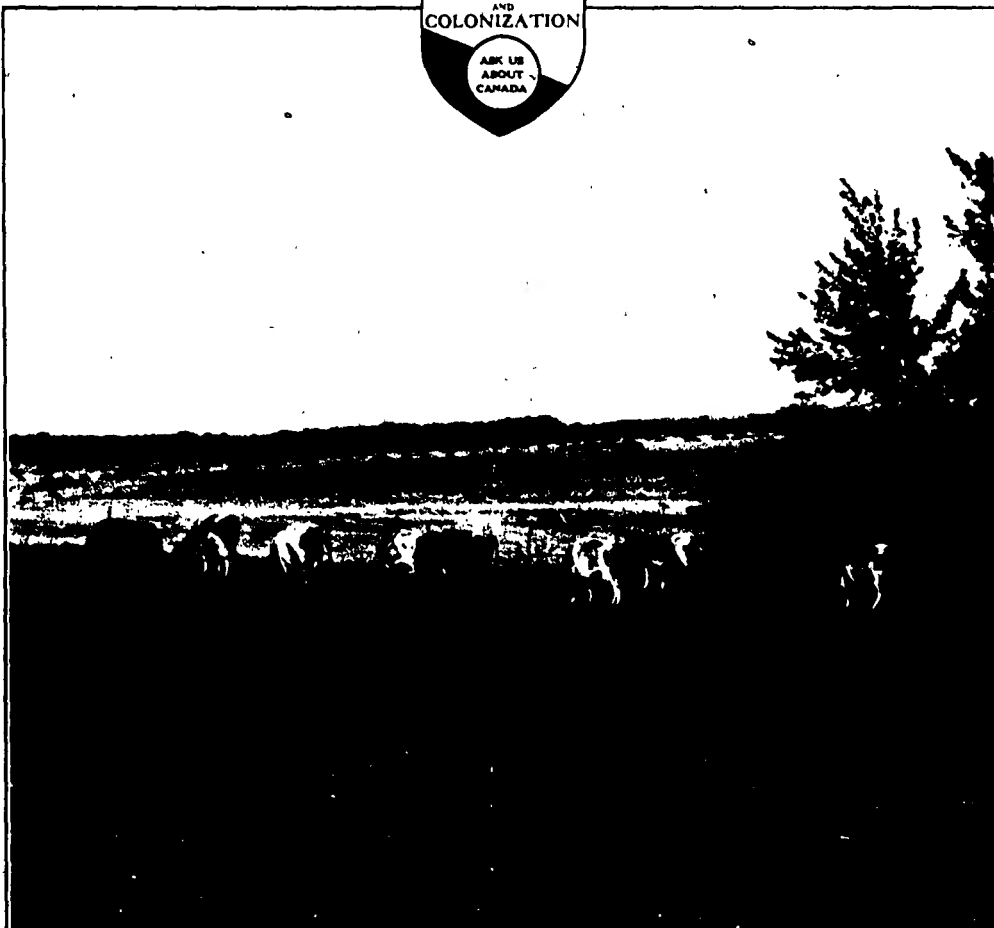


# **Agricultural Settlement Opportunities in The Prairie Provinces of Canada**



**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

## AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

**T**HE desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own land-holder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, completely changed this condition. Accordingly, it is hopeless for the tenant farmer or



A wheatfield in Alberta

the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner. He will also want land in a country where the customs and habits of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land at prices and on terms that are attractive. He wants this land where social conditions will be agreeable to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being, in a few years, well started on the road to success.

These conditions he will find in Western Canada. The Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, described in this booklet, provide the answer to the land-hungry. The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible; and the prices and terms are such that

the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. The following pages will explain that opportunity in detail, and make clear the way to all who have the ambition and enterprise, combined with a moderate amount of capital, to undertake the betterment of their conditions.

### ALBERTA — SASKATCHEWAN MANITOBA

**T**HE Canadian Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are commonly called "The Prairie Provinces" on account of the great area of fertile prairie land within their borders. They are by no means all prairie, as their territory includes mighty lakes and rivers, vast stretches of forest and towering mountains, but it is for their prairies they have become famous throughout the world. The prairie region stretches roughly from the Red River in Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in southern Alberta, a distance of approximately 800 miles. At its northern edge it merges into a parklike country, partly prairie and partly light timber, which gradually becomes thicker and heavier until it is unbroken



A one-way disc

forest. The area of these three provinces is 756,052 square miles.

According to a Dominion estimate there are in these three provinces 200,204,640 acres of land suitable for agriculture, without taking into account forest land that may ultimately be tilled. Of this vast acreage it is estimated that there are only 109,781,760 acres occupied by farms.

In the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Canadian Pacific Railway has land suitable for grain growing, mixed farming, livestock

## AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

raising and dairying, which it is offering for sale on exceptionally favourable terms. The Company is also interested in the settlement of industrious farmers on similar lands, not owned by the Company, but tributary to its lines of railway. These lands can likewise be purchased at low prices and on terms that are favourable to the settler.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is interested in the settlement of all suitable lands, whether they are owned by itself or by others, tributary to its lines of



Dairy herd in Western Canada

railway, because it is a transportation company whose business it is to handle freight and other traffic. In order to develop traffic it is necessary to have industrious, successful farmers settled along its lines to create it. Among the lands available are fully and partially equipped farms, and improved and unimproved lands. The services of the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Company are available for the assistance and guidance of intending settlers.

### CLIMATE

The climate of the three prairie provinces is similar, generally speaking, to that of the States of Montana and the Dakotas. Alberta and the south-western portions of Saskatchewan have shorter winters, less snowfall and usually milder temperatures than the more northern and eastern districts. This is due to the Chinook winds—warm south-westerly breezes which come up through the passes in the Rocky Mountains, and have a wonderfully modifying effect on the temperature. Throughout the rest of these provinces a heavier snowfall prevails, and the winter is longer, but by no means, for the most part, unpleasant. The sky is almost always bright and cloudless, and the dry, pure air makes the cold more

agreeable than a temperature many degrees higher in damp climates. The winter months are from December to March, inclusive, although, particularly in the Chinook regions, there are numerous warm spells during this period.

**HEALTHFULNESS.**—The open character of the country, its clear, dry atmosphere, the abundance of sunshiny days, and the fresh breezes that blow across the plains, all tend to make it one of the healthiest countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there are no diseases peculiar to the country. Nowhere in the world will a healthier class of children be found than in Western Canada, and the state of health of the children is perhaps the best indication of the suitability of a climate for white settlement.

### CROPS

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are noted for the first class quality and the heavy yields of the crops on their farms. This applies not only to the leading cereal crops but to the fodder and root crops as well. The greater part of the land under cultivation is, of course, sown to grain, and while the grain area is steadily increasing, each year also shows a proportionately greater area being sown to fodder and root crops.



Clydesdales

The high quality of the grain of these three provinces is recognized in all large wheat-consuming centres, and the reason is not hard to seek. It is a well-known fact that the farther north wheat can be matured the better is its quality for milling purposes. This is largely due to the long period of daylight during the growing season, while another factor is the extremely fertile soil. Exhaustive experiments have shown that the percentage of gluten in the

## AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

wheat grown in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is much higher than in wheat grown elsewhere on the American continent.

Twenty-five times in twenty-nine consecutive years Canada has won the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. In each case the world wheat champion was a farmer from one of the three Prairie Provinces. In 1939, the winning sample of wheat was of the Reward variety and weighed 67.3 pounds to the bushel. It was grown on the farm of the Rigby



A farm home in Western Canada

family near Wembley, from certified seed supplied two years ago by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Beaverlodge, Alberta. Reward wheat is the product of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where, in 1911, a cross was made between Marquis and the early maturing variety, Prelude. In 1928, it was released for trial by growers and has been the title winning variety at Chicago in recent years.

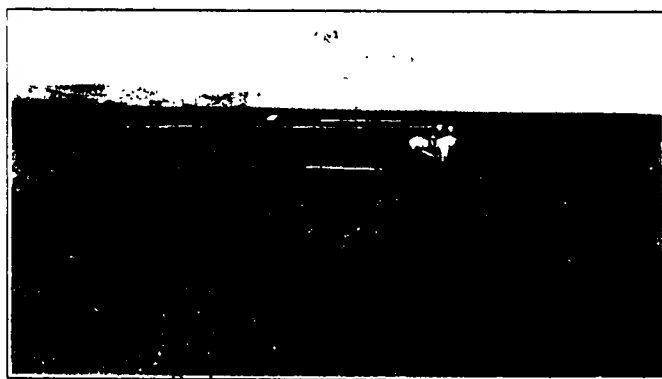
World wheat champions since 1911 are as follows:

1911	Seager Wheeler	Saskatchewan, Canada
1912	Henry Holmes	Alberta, Canada
1913	Paul Gerlach	Saskatchewan, Canada
1914	Seager Wheeler	Saskatchewan, Canada
1915	do	Saskatchewan, Canada
1916	do	Saskatchewan, Canada
1917	Sam Larcombe	Manitoba, Canada
1918	Seager Wheeler	Saskatchewan, Canada
1919	J. C. Mitchell	Saskatchewan, Canada
1920	do	Saskatchewan, Canada
1921	G. W. Kraft	Montana, U.S.A.
1922	R. O. Wyler	Saskatchewan, Canada
1923	Major H. G. L. Strange	Alberta, Canada
1924	J. C. Mitchell	Saskatchewan, Canada
1925	L. P. Yates	Montana, U.S.A.

1926	Herman Trelle	Alberta, Canada
1927	C. Edson Smith	Montana, U.S.A.
1928	do	Montana, U.S.A.
1929	Jos. H. B. Smith	Alberta, Canada
1930	Herman Trelle	Alberta, Canada
1931	do	Alberta, Canada
1932	do	Alberta, Canada
1933	Frank Isackson	Saskatchewan, Canada
1934	John B. Allsop	Alberta, Canada
1935	W. Frelan Wilford	Alberta, Canada
1936	Herman Trelle	Alberta, Canada
1937	Gordon Gibson	British Columbia, Canada
1938	F. Lloyd Rigby	Alberta, Canada
1939	do	Alberta, Canada

The farmers of the Prairie Provinces have also been successful in capturing the premier prizes for many other crops in competition with farmers in the United States. In recent years prizes have been won for oats, barley, flax, potatoes, field peas, corn, rye, alfalfa, timothy, sweet clover, parsnips, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, mangel wurzels, cauliflowers, squash, watermelon, and so on.

With such results as these there cannot be any doubt about the superior quality of the grain and other crops grown in the Prairie Provinces of Canada.



Binding—Alberta

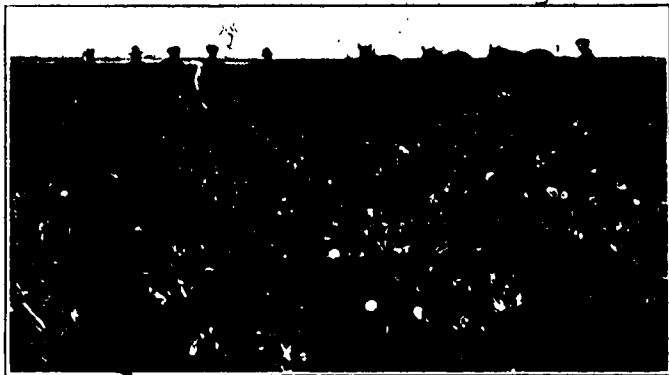
An idea of the high average yields of the grain in these three provinces may be obtained by a comparison with the leading grain-growing states of the United States.

The question of precipitation—rainfall and snowfall—is also one of the first importance to intending settlers. Following is the average precipitation in inches for the periods mentioned at representative points in the Prairie Provinces.

# AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

	Total Precip.	Period
Edmonton, Alta.....	17.38"	55 years
Red Deer, Alta.....	20.63"	30 years
Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	18.15"	55 years
Prince Albert, Sask.....	15.51"	52 years
Winnipeg, Man.....	21.19"	64 years

It must be said that there are large areas in southern Alberta where the rainfall drops below the average quoted. These areas of light rainfall have called into



Topping beets, and beet digger at work

existence a number of irrigation enterprises, one of the most successful being the Lethbridge project controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. These irrigation areas are districts of delightful climate and great fertility of soil, and only awaited the application of water, which engineering skill made possible. They are rapidly becoming the greatest alfalfa-growing and stock-producing territories of Western Canada, and are well adapted to all forms of intensive farming.

## FODDER AND ROOTS

The greater part of the Prairie Provinces of Canada are well adapted to the growing of fodder and root crops. Many farmers, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan, are content to rely upon the rich native grasses to feed their stock, although with the increasing settlement of the country the more progressive ones are going more and more into diversified agriculture, growing tame fodders on greater areas each year. Alfalfa, brome grass, timothy, western rye, grass corn, sunflowers, clover and field peas are the chief cultivated fodder crops.

**ALFALFA.**—Alfalfa (Lucerne) is now recognized as an important crop in Alberta. It has become the

staple crop in the large irrigated areas in southern Alberta, where, with two to three cuttings, a yield averaging from three to five tons to the acre, has been taken year after year when the crop has been properly started. It is also grown to some extent on lands that do not require irrigation in various parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Saskatchewan the Government has encouraged the growth of this valuable crop by awarding liberal prizes to successful growers.

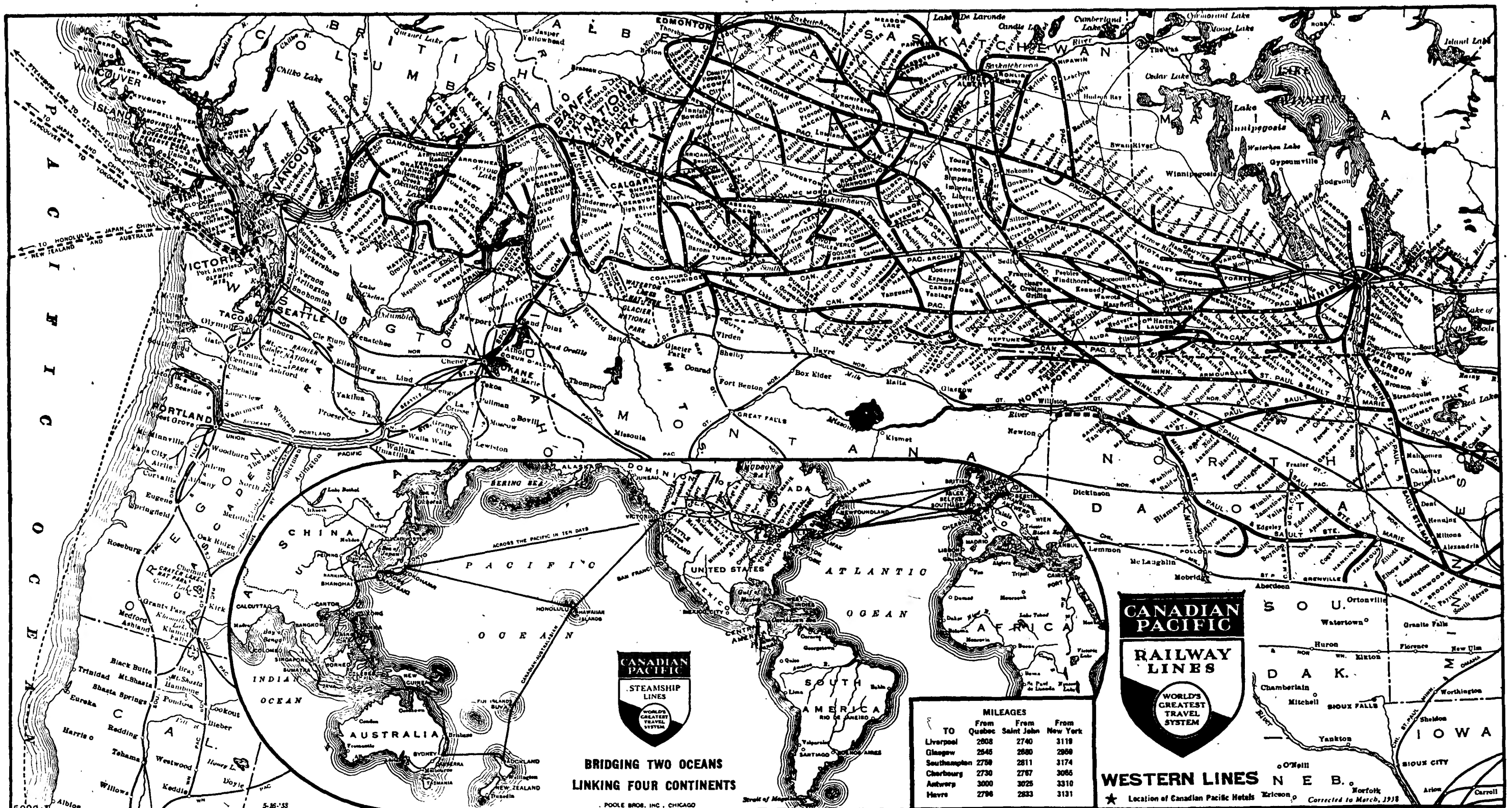
**TIMOTHY.** Timothy is another crop which is grown very successfully both in the irrigated areas of southern Alberta and in the districts of greater rainfall in other parts of the Canadian Prairies. From two to three tons of timothy to the acre are grown, and yields as heavy as four tons to the acre have been reached.

**CLOVER, VETCHES, ETC.**—All kinds of clovers thrive well and are very productive in the Prairie Provinces. Red clover, white clover, alsike clover and sweet clover are the principal varieties grown, according to the suitability of the soil, and the amount of moisture. Red, white and alsike clover are grown extensively under irrigation in southern Alberta. Field peas and vetches also do well, giving large yields of a very nutritive fodder.



Oats grow abundantly in Western Canada

**OATS AND BARLEY.**—These are very important fodder crops. In addition to the crops that are allowed to mature as grain, large areas of oats are seeded every year to be cut green for fodder. For fattening cattle and hogs the farmers of Western Canada consider there is no better food than oats and barley. Their value for finishing beef animals was well exemplified at the International Livestock Show at



BRIDGING TWO OCEANS  
LINKING FOUR CONTINENTS

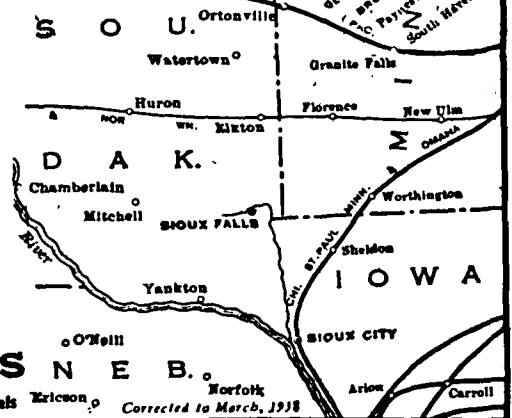
POOLE BROS. INC. CHICAGO

MILEAGES			
TO	From Quebec	From Saint John	From New York
Liverpool	2608	2740	3118
Glasgow	2546	2680	2956
Southampton	2758	2811	3174
Charbourg	2730	2767	3065
Antwerp	3000	3025	3310
Havre	2796	2833	3131



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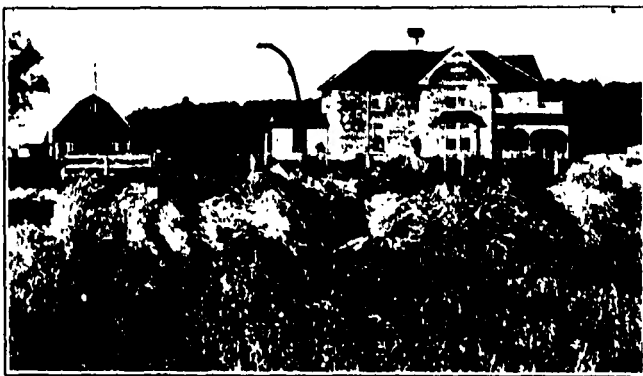
★ Location of Canadian Pacific Hotels



## AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Chicago in recent years, during which Western Canadian steers finished on these grains several times won the grand championship of the American continent.

**CORN AND SUNFLOWERS.** The corn belt is gradually extending farther north and already excellent crops of corn are being grown in the southern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Farm buildings, Western Canada

But the need for corn is not so great in the Canadian Prairie Provinces as it is farther south. Something has already been said about the value of oats and barley for finishing livestock, while as an ensilage crop, sunflowers have proved to be highly satisfactory. This crop, which has been demonstrated to be the equal of corn in feeding value, is a very hardy crop in Western Canada and yields heavily, from 15 to 30 tons to the acre being average returns. Sunflowers have been grown extensively in all parts of the three Prairie Provinces. This crop promises to be a great aid to the dairy and livestock industries of Western Canada.

### VEGETABLES

All varieties of roots and vegetables usually grown in temperate climates are grown successfully in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Most farms now have their gardens; some, it is true, being only large enough to supply the household needs, but others are large enough to give a surplus for marketing. Potatoes of a high quality and yielding heavily are grown in all parts of these provinces. The practical absence of the potato bug and other pests that limit yields in many other countries is a great advantage to potato growers in Western Canada.

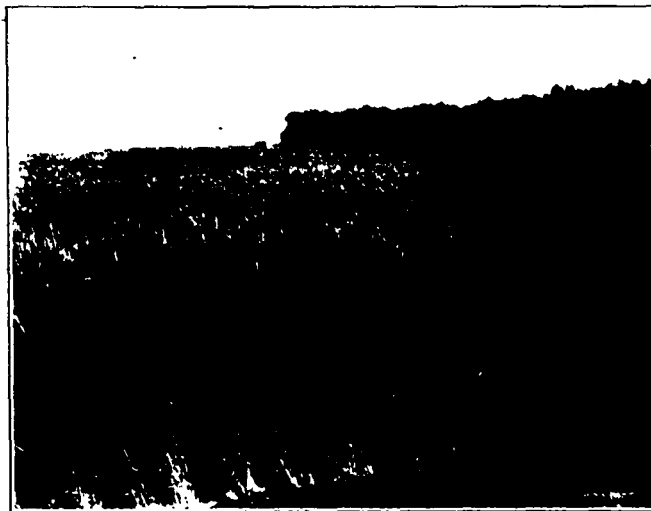
Asparagus, beans, peas, beets, carrots, turnips,

early and late cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, sweet corn, celery, parsnips, garden peas, radishes, tomatoes, pumpkins and squash, are among the vegetables that are successfully grown in the Canadian Prairie Provinces.

### FRUIT GROWING

Fruit has not been grown in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to any great extent, largely because farmers have been mainly occupied with their grain and stock interests. Those who have devoted some attention to fruit growing, however, have established the fact that the smaller fruits can be produced successfully and on a commercial scale.

Currants, raspberries, strawberries, saskatoons, gooseberries and similar fruits grow wild, and when placed under cultivation yield profitable crops. Many farmers now have fruit gardens sufficient for their own requirements, and some have made a good business by supplying nearby markets. The small fruits raised in these provinces have an excellent flavour, and are much in demand. The farmer who sets out a fruit garden, taking care to plant a windbreak and



Standing wheat, Saskatchewan

giving the plot proper cultivation, can not only supply his own needs but add a considerable item to his income.

Trees for beautifying the farm, providing shelter and windbreaks, and eventually fuel, are easily grown, saplings being provided free from the

## AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Government nurseries, and many farm homes in the older settled districts, which were originally situated on absolutely bare prairie, are now completely sheltered in magnificent groves of trees.

### LIVESTOCK AND DAIRYING

Before the Prairie Provinces had become famous for the growing of grain, they were favourably known for their wide ranges upon which immense herds of cattle and horses grazed all the year round. Alberta and Saskatchewan were then described as the "Stockman's Paradise." The abundance of nutritious grasses, the pure water and healthful climate combined to ensure the raising of strong, healthy animals. Though these large ranges have, for the most part, since been broken up, their place has been taken by thousands of smaller farms, each with its own little herd. The result is that the aggregate stock interests of these provinces are now far greater than in the days of almost exclusive ranching.

The Governments of the three provinces recognize the importance of the livestock industry, which makes for greater permanency of agriculture and greater profits in the long run, than exclusive grain-growing. They have, therefore, given great encouragement to the industry in many ways. Prizes have been offered at the provincial livestock shows, assistance given to farmers in the purchase of cattle and sheep, pure-bred sires placed at the disposal of farmers at small cost, and in many other ways the livestock industry has been fostered. The Canadian Pacific Railway has always been active in directing the attention of the farmer to the importance of livestock raising and in assisting him to make a proper start. Other organizations agricultural societies, boards of trade, and in many cases, organizations expressly formed for the purpose, likewise have been active in encouraging increased livestock production.

**Horses.** The draft horse is in demand in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Tractors have by no means entirely displaced horses in the work on the prairie farms, nor are they likely to do so in the future. The supply of horses in many districts is often unequal to the demand, and the quality of the local animals is such that they have gained a reputation abroad as well as at home. Endurance, lung power, clean bone, and freedom from hereditary and other diseases, are qualities for which the horses raised on the prairie farms are noted.

Clydesdales, Percherons, shires and Belgians are among the chief breeds of draught horses that are favoured by prairie farmers, who in many cases have

earned reputations far beyond the boundaries of these provinces for the high class of animal they have bred.

The number of horses in the Prairie Provinces in 1939 was estimated at 1,773,700. The prairie farmer who makes it a point to have a few horses for sale each year has every reason to be pleased at the prospect.

**Beef Cattle.** The visitor or new settler is invariably impressed with the high quality of the cattle on the farms of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The policy which the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and organizations like the Canadian Pacific Railway, have followed of encouraging the use of pure-bred breeding stock to raise the general quality of the herds has been one of the reasons for the fine cattle on these farms. Another has been the encouragement and assistance afforded by the system of annual fairs, held at various points in the three provinces, by demonstration trains, by the agricultural schools and colleges, and by the various livestock and similar associations. But these, and other forms of encouragement, valuable as they have been, could have availed little had not the country been blessed with a favourable climate, a fertile soil producing an abundance of nutritious grasses and other fodder crops, and a plentiful supply of pure water the prime conditions on which the success of the cattle industry in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is based.

The opportunities open to the farmer who wishes to combine cattle raising with grain growing are particularly favourable. He has country here where land can be acquired at a low cost and on very easy terms, and where great quantities of coarse grains and fodders are cheaply produced. On the grain farm the immense quantities of straw which are available after each harvest can be utilized to advantage along with other crops in feeding cattle.

At Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Calgary and Edmonton large and up-to-date stockyards have been established, where the farmer can forward his cattle for sale at the prevailing market prices. Cattle that require finishing can also be obtained, and farmers who have a surplus of fodder available on their farms have found the purchasing of stockers and feeders at the stockyards and finishing them a profitable business. The city of Calgary is also the home of the largest individual bull sale in the world. This sale which takes place in April of each year, and sales of a similar kind which are held at other centres, are important factors in improving the quality of the herds and increasing the distribution of the best breeds of cattle throughout the three provinces.



## AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

**Sheep.** There is undoubtedly a great future for the sheep raising industry in the Prairie Provinces. Farmers here who have had experience with the raising of sheep in other parts of the world maintain that in no other country are conditions more favourable. The formation by the farmers of local wool-growers' associations for the collection of wool, and a national co-operative selling organization have greatly improved the marketing conditions, while the provincial governments have assisted farmers to obtain sheep by importing them from other countries and selling them at cost to farmers on easy terms of payment.

The demand for mutton in Western Canada is far greater than the supply and is constantly increasing. The home grown article is much better than anything that can be imported and commands a good price. All the well-known breeds of sheep, suitable to the temperate zone, do well in the Prairie Provinces.

Some years ago a new venture was undertaken by sheep raisers in the Prairie Provinces. It was originally conceived by a southern Alberta sheepman that grain screenings would be most suitable for fattening sheep for the market. In order to test this theory, he made a small initial shipment to Fort William, where he wintered and fed screenings from the elevators to his sheep. This venture was very successful, and it has now become a more or less regular practice to ship large numbers of sheep to that point, as well as to interior terminal elevators, for fattening during the winter months.

While the foregoing practice is followed by the large sheep raisers, it is not so suitable for the holders of small flocks. To enable the raiser to fatten sheep on grain screenings on his own farm, a machine was recently devised for cleaning the grain as it came out of the thrasher, enabling the sheepman to get his screenings close at hand, thus avoiding the cost of sending his sheep to a grain terminal point for fattening.

**Swine.** Taking into consideration that hogs can be raised in the Prairie Provinces as economically as anywhere on the American continent, hog raising is one of the most profitable sources of income to the farmer.

Farmers have clearly demonstrated that their fields will produce large crops of alfalfa, the "king of hog fodders," oats, barley, rape and roots of all kinds as cheaply as anywhere. There is also on most farms an abundance of by-products, which make very valuable food for hogs, but which would often go to waste if hogs were not kept. The feeding of at least a few hogs is an economical proposition on most farms.

One reason why the economic value of the pig for the farmer in Canada has been of front rank importance and known as a source of ready cash to a greater extent than ever before has been due to the huge amount taken by the British market in the last several years; a market not lessened by the outbreak of war. Developing high quality pigs is a thoroughly worth-while objective. Canada has an abundant supply of home grown grains for feed and ample equipment for marketing, transportation and processing, sufficient to take care of greatly increased production. Canadian packing plants are as up-to-date as any in the world. Another advantage is that pigs and other livestock in Canada are remarkably free from disease.

**Dairying.** During the last few years considerable progress has been made in the dairying industry in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The three provinces vie with each other in the production of a quality of butter that is in demand in the leading markets of the world. It is not very many years ago since butter had to be brought into various parts of these provinces from outside districts, but the story is a different one now, for in addition to manufacturing sufficient quantity for home consumption, there has been a fair surplus for export during the last few years. All butter for export is graded by the official inspectors of the provincial governments, and realizing that there is always a demand for the best, the governments have encouraged farmers to give particular care to the quality of the cream they forward to the creameries.

In 1938 the value of the dairy products of Alberta reached \$18,791,900; Saskatchewan \$15,669,000, and Manitoba \$15,363,300. The total output of creamery butter of the three provinces in 1938 amounted to 80,467,300 lbs.

Each of the provincial governments gave liberal assistance in the establishment of creameries to groups of farmers, wherever conditions warranted establishment. The creameries are subject to the control of the farmers, but under government direction. At the end of every month each farmer receives credit for the cream he has delivered to the creamery, a cash advance is paid to him at once and a cheque for the balance is sent to him as soon as the product is sold. Co-operative creameries, under government supervision, have been a valuable factor in promoting the dairying industry in the Prairie Provinces and have resulted in the manufacture of butter of an exceptionally high standard, commanding the best prices in the open market.

## **AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES**

Although more attention has been paid to the production of butter, the manufacture of cheese has not been neglected, and in many districts the output of this article of food is steadily increasing.

An excellent market for milk and cream is also afforded by the cities and towns scattered throughout the three provinces. The price paid to farmers in Western Canada for their milk and cream is usually higher than it is in older settled countries.

### **CANADIAN PACIFIC LANDS**

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company owns areas of lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. They are offered for sale on exceptionally easy terms, namely, for improved and partially improved farms: 8% payable with application, balance payable on crop share terms, interest at 6%, no interest charged the first year: unimproved lands 8% payable with application and balance of purchase price payable in equal instalments extended over a period of 21 years, interest at 6%, no interest charged the first year: heavily brushed and timbered lands of which a quarter section may be purchased by settlers who are prepared to occupy and develop the land—\$25.00 deposit with application, four years free of interest; thereafter 17 equal annual instalments, interest at 6%: village, town or city lots, acreage, industrial sites at reasonable prices and terms.

For further information concerning Canadian Pacific Railway Company lands or opportunities in Western Canada, write the District Superintendent of Colonization, Union Station, St. Paul, Minnesota; or to the nearest District Superintendent of Colonization mentioned on back cover.

### **SETTLERS' EFFECTS AND FREIGHT RATES**

Information regarding settlers' effects, the shipping thereof, and freight rates, can be secured from the District Superintendent of Colonization, Union Station, St. Paul, Minnesota; or to the nearest District Superintendent of Colonization mentioned on back cover.



## Some Questions

## and Answers

**Question** Can I get a special railway rate to Canada?

**Answer** See information under settlers' rates in this booklet.

**Question** When does spring farm work begin?

**Answer** About middle of March. Most of the wheat seeding is done in April; oats, barley and flax are sown in May.

**Question** When does harvest begin?

**Answer** In August. Threshing commences about the first of September and continues until late in the season. The hay crop is harvested mostly in July.

**Question** Is corn used for fodder in Western Canada?

**Answer** To a limited but increasing extent. The main fodder crops are the natural prairie grass and timothy, rye, oats, cut green; hay and sunflowers are also extensively used. In the irrigation districts alfalfa is the principal fodder crop.

**Question** Where are the lands located?

**Answer** Land is available throughout a very large territory and the desires of almost everyone as to location can be met. Tell us the district you prefer and we will advise you what lands are available there.

**Question** How much capital do I need to undertake farming in Canada?

**Answer** There is no fixed amount which applies in all cases, as the extent and location of the proposed farm undertaking, number and ages of members of the family, and other factors enter into consideration.

**Question** If Western Canadian lands grow good crops without irrigation, why is irrigation necessary in some parts?

**Answer** The Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba comprise an area of 750,000 square miles. In such a vast area there are differences of natural conditions, and the fact that irrigation is practised in one district (in the southern part of Alberta) is no argument against farming without irrigation in other districts.

**Question** What are the prices of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs?

**Answer** All forms of livestock command fair prices in Western Canada. Bring your horses, cattle and sheep with you if you can. Local markets fluctuate, but current prices will be quoted upon request.

**Question** Can I get land with running water?

**Answer** Out of the great area of land in Western Canada almost every individual preference can be met.

**Question** I would like to come to Western Canada, but cannot get the price I want for my property here. What should I do?

**Answer** Do not lose the opportunity of success in Western Canada for a small consideration as to price of your present holdings. The question is not so much whether you can get your price for your property as whether the money you can get for it would earn you greater profits in Western Canada than your present property does.

**Question** Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?

**Answer** If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload, bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

**Question** When is the best time to visit Western Canada?

**Answer** Almost any time that suits your convenience. Get in touch with the Representative for your territory and find out when his next party will be going to Western Canada.

**Question** Is livestock raising more profitable than grain farming?

**Answer** The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favourable conditions, grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year is in the best position.

**Question** Should I try to make up a party of neighbours to settle in one district?

**Answer** That is a good plan. Such neighbours can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

**Question** Is it necessary to become a British subject in order to hold land in Canada?

**Answer** No, you are not required to change your citizenship. All property holders, without question, may vote in municipal and school elections.

For further information, write to the nearest District Superintendent mentioned below:

St. Paul, Minn. - - R. C. Bosworth, District Superintendent of Colonization, Union Station.

Montreal, P.Q. - - C. LaDue Norwood, District Superintendent of Colonization, Concourse, Windsor Street Station.

Toronto, Ont. - - J. D. Cameron, District Superintendent of Colonization, C.P.R. Building.